

The Times-Dispatch
"prints all the news
and prints it first."

The Times-Dispatch

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Dispatch reach the
buying public.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH
FOUNDED 1882
THIS DISPATCH FOUNDED 1884

WHOLE NUMBER 18,118.

RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1909.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY: CLOUDY.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ADMIRAL'S VISIT WAS UNOFFICIAL

Kimball Denies That It
Means Recognition
of Madriz.

MANAGUA GREETED AMERICAN PARTY

President of Nicaragua Cordial in
His Welcome, While Excite-
ment Prevails Throughout
City—Zelaya Is Now
Practically Prisoner on
Mexican Soil.

General Estrada Moves for Peace

MANAGUA, December 27.—Presi-
dent Estrada to-day announced
that he had received a telegram
from General Estrada, in command
of the revolutionists at Bluefields,
in answer to his message of Decem-
ber 22, expressing a desire to
understand the situation and to
re-establish peace.

General Estrada reciprocates this
sentiment and declares his desire
to meet the revolutionists at a
meeting of peace commissioners
to meet the President's half way.

President Madriz, who was elated
over this friendly statement, said:
"I will immediately arrange a
meeting of peace commissioners
to meet the revolutionists at a
meeting of peace commissioners."

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, December
27.—Near-Admiral William Wirt
Kimball, in command of the Ameri-
can legation at Panama, and two
naval aides, arrived at Managua to-
day to pay an unofficial call on
President Madriz. A large crowd
gathered at the station and a cordial
reception was given them. After
dinner, after which they drove to
a hotel in the presidential carriage.

Several American flags were displayed
and, although there was no demon-
stration, considerable excitement
prevailed.

It was rumored about the city that
the visit might mean the recognition
of President Madriz by the United
States. Admiral Kimball, however,
was emphatic in his assertion that
he called on the President only in
a private capacity. He returned to
the legation in the presidential carriage.

Makes His Escape.
Ernesto Martinez, the former finance
minister, whose arrest was ordered
on the charge of misappropriation of
public funds, has made his escape to
Guatemala. Joaquin Paez, Zelaya's son-in-
law, is now under arrest on a similar
charge. Joaquin Navas, a mili-
tary leader from Leon, also is in the hands
of the authorities. He is charged with
obtaining \$30,000 of the public money
from Zelaya for the surrender of his
hide concession which was properly
granted to him.

He has been enriched at the
expense of the country is imminent.

The belief is general that there will
be a restitution of millions by the
large number of persons who have
been permitted by the former president
to enjoy large galas. Legally
throughout the country and in other ways.
This may mean that the imposition of
a general tax will be avoided. The
financial condition of the present gov-
ernment is such that it has been un-
able to obtain credit for the purchase
of flour to provision the army.

It is announced that Mexico has
formally accepted the responsibility
for Zelaya's person, and has agreed to
prevent his return to Nicaragua. The
status of the ex-President in Mexico
practically is that of a prisoner.

Zelaya Thinks Knox Miled.
SALINA CRUZ, MEXICO, December
27.—Declaring that the attitude of
Secretary Knox toward him could not
fall to be disapproved by all fair-
minded people, and that his belief
in the secretary's judgment was warped
by false reports of conditions in Nic-
ragua, made by the American vice-
consul at Managua, former President
Jose Santos Zelaya endeavored in an
interview to-day to justify his treat-
ment of the Americans. He was accom-
panied by his wife and daughter, and
Groce, as an assistant, and one in his
position would have committed.

Zelaya departed from the Mexican
gunboat, General Guerrero, this after-
noon, and to-night left for Mexico
City in a private car attached to the
regular passenger train. In that
city on Wednesday morning.

"I am going to Mexico to remain for
six months," he said. "If the cli-
mate agrees with me, I will send or
go for my family. If it does not agree
with me, I will go to some place in
Europe. I am going to Mexico City to
thank President Diaz and the Mexican
officials for their kindness to me."

The Guerrero, with Zelaya and his
party on board, arrived outside the
harbor last night, where the boat lay
until this morning. At a little past 8
o'clock it steamed to the dock, and
Zelaya appeared on deck to wave a
greeting to a crowd of townspeople
which had gathered. He was accom-
panied on his trip hither by Luis A.
Cousin, his former Secretary of War;
Robert C. Bove, his secretary and
several friends.

Discusses Killing.
To a representative of the Associated
Press, whom he received this after-
noon on board the gunboat, Zelaya
discussed the killing of Cannon and
the note of Secretary Knox.

"Cannon and Groce," Zelaya declared,
"were engaged by the Conservative
party and were brought from Guate-
mala by that party. They were work-
ing in hand with Caborra. As they
never had any ground for accusing me
of any infringement of the treaty
adopted by the Central American re-
publics, they attempted to create a
revue and began trying to instigate
a mutiny and armed rebellion, in order
to force the United States government
to intervene."

"As regards Can-
a. RUSS & CO.,
(Continued on Page 2—Column 2)

NOT WILLING NOW TO TAKE WIFE BACK

Brokaw Hears "Certain Things"
and Again Changes His
Mind.

HE IS STILL "FOND OF HER"

Four Small Boys All Who Brave
Weather to Hear Day's
Evidence.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Four
small boys, preferring the story of
the matrimonial troubles of the
wealthy Brokaws to the thrills of sled-
ding, were the only outsiders who
braved the snowdrifts on Long Island
to-day to attend the court session at
Mineola. Mrs. W. Gould Brokaw did
not arrive until the afternoon, with
her father and sister. She listened at-
tently to the cross-examination of
her husband, who denied to-day that
the tone of his testimony on Friday
meant that he was eager for a recon-
ciliation.

"You say you are fond of her; do
you love her?" queried Arthur J. Bal-
win, counsel for Mrs. Brokaw.

"Do you love her?" insisted the law-
yer.

"Not so much as I did," answered the
witness.

"Then how about all these reconci-
liation statements?"

"I never talked at all to the news-
paper men. I haven't said anything
except in court."

"Then what did you say in court?"

"I said," continued Brokaw, "that if
Mrs. Brokaw would be different, and if
I could believe her, I might take her
back under certain conditions."

"Do you or do you not want to take
her back?" asked Mr. Baldwin.

"Not since I found out certain things
(Continued on Page Two—Column 2)

THROWS GAUNTLET BEFORE HIS FOES

Chief Forester Pinchot
Predicts Fight to
Bitter End.

SAYS SERVICE HAS VIOLATED NO LAW

He Hurls Defiance at Those Who
Are Antagonizing Him and
His Policies in Conserva-
tion of Resources—Tells
of Many Attacks
Made.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Gifford
Pinchot, Chief Forester of the United
States, declared in a speech here to-
day before a number of prominent
publishers at the University Club that
special interests have made repeated
attacks on the United States Forest
Service, and these attacks have in-
creased in violence just in proportion
as the service has offered effective op-
position to predatory wealth.

Country Loses Property.
Mr. Pinchot spoke as follows:
"The people of this country have
lost vastly more than they can ever
regain by gifts of public property, for-
ever and without charge, to men who
gave nothing in return. It is true that
we have made superb material progress
under this system, but it is not well
for us to rejoice too freely in the slices
the special interests have given us
from the great loaf of the property of
all the people."

"The people of the United States
have been the complacent victims of
a system of grab, often perpetrated by
men who would have been surprised
beyond measure to be accused of
wrongdoing, and many of whom in
their private lives were model citizens.
But they have suffered from a curious
moral perversion by which it becomes
praiseworthy to do for a corporation
things which they do for themselves.
Fortunately for us all that delusion is
passing rapidly away."

"President Hadley well said that 'the
(Continued on Page Seven—Column 4)

RADICAL CHANGE IN PRIMARY LAW

Speaker Byrd Prepares
Bill on Advanced
Lines.

LIMITS EXPENSES OF CANDIDATES

Cost of Primary to Be Paid by
Cities and Counties—News-
papers Required to Mark
Political Matter as Adver-
tisements—Both Par-
ties Must Participate.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—From
time to time since the return of the
Republican leaders to Washington af-
ter the summer recess of Congress, it
has been pointed out that Speaker Can-
non was losing no opportunity to
range himself on the side of President
Taft. Several times in emphatic man-
ner the Speaker has declared himself
on this point.

It will be recalled that when Mr.
Cannon arrived in Washington in No-
vember, there had been considerable
talk to the effect that this was to be
a do-nothing session of Congress. Im-
mediately upon reaching his office in
the Capitol the Speaker gave an in-
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nothing theory, and declared that the
President would have some important
recommendations to make to Congress
which certainly would be heeded. From
this sort of talk by Mr. Cannon it
was inferred that the session would
be a busy one, and that the Speaker
would be actively engaged in support
of the administration legislative
program.

Occasionally, to be sure, there have
been somewhat cynical remarks by one
or the other close friends of the
Speaker, but the impression that things
are not always what they seem, and
that the end of the session would
find the record of administration
achievement in the legislative way far
shorter than the President has been
expecting and promising. But these
slender hints have been almost in-
(Continued on Page Two—Column 2)

Speaker Richard E. Byrd's bill legal-
izing and revolutionizing the Virginia
primary system, upon which he has
expended a month's research and en-
deavor, is presented to-day. It adopts
many of the provisions in force in
those States which have gone the
furthest in primary legislation, and
is likely to be regarded as radical.

It is understood to be the intention
of Speaker Byrd, however, to secure
a request from a number of the sub-
committee of the Democratic State
Committee having this matter in
charge, to present a copy of this bill
for the consideration of that body
before it is introduced in the Gen-
eral Assembly.

Practically as it now is, and should
the subcommittee disapprove any of
its provisions, the beginning of the
legislative session is likely to witness
the consideration of two measures. He
invites criticisms and suggestions of
the bill, so that it may be perfected.

Making the primary compulsory upon
all major parties, making it subject
to laws governing regular elections,
requiring the expenses to be paid by
the city or county, rigid tests for the
qualifications of voters, limitation of
expenditures of candidates, fixing the
character of expenses, and requiring
the newspaper publishing matter in the
interest of candidates to mark the
articles as advertisements, are all re-
quirements calculated to make the
people of the State take the greatest
interest in the proposed measure.

Enacting Clause and Preamble.
Section 1.—To establish and regulate the
holding of primary elections, to secure
the regularity and purity of the same
and to prevent and punish any corrupt
practices in connection therewith.

Whereas, it is provided by section
36 of the Constitution of Virginia that
the General Assembly shall enact such
laws as are necessary and proper for
the purpose of securing the regularity
and purity of general, local and
primary elections, and the preventing
and punishing any corrupt practices in
connection therewith; and shall have
the power to enact laws for the pun-
ishment of offenses against the laws
and punishments, now or here-
after prescribed by law for such of-
fense, to provide that persons con-
victed of them shall thereafter be dis-
qualified from voting or holding of-
fice.

Be it enacted by the General As-
sembly of Virginia:

Definition and Construction.
Section 1.—The words and phrases of
this act, unless inconsistent with the
context, shall be construed as fol-
lows:

(a) The word "primary," the pri-
mary elections provided for by this act,
shall mean the election of candidates
for the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States, for the
Senate and House of Delegates of the
State, and for all State, county and
city offices in accordance with the re-
quirements of this act, but nothing in
this act shall be construed to prohib-
it the printing of the name of an in-
dependent candidate, or the candidate of
a political organization not included
in the definition of a "party" as es-
tablished by this act, upon the official
ballot used at any election, provided
such candidate complies with the elec-
tion laws concerning the same.

Primaries, How Held.
Section 2.—Primaries for the nomi-
nation of all candidates designated in
section 1 of this act shall be held as
follows:

(a) A primary for the nomination of
all candidates for the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United
States, for the Senate and House of
Delegates of the State, and for all
State, county and city offices in ac-
cording with the requirements of this
act, shall be held on the first day of
the month of June, or on the first day
of the month of August, if the first day
of the month of June is a Sunday or
a legal holiday.

(b) A primary for the nomination of
all candidates for the Senate and
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DO-NOTHING PLAN HAS BEEN FRAMED

Aldrich Is Urging That
Congress Let Bills
Go By.

QUIET CAMPAIGN FOR HIS SCHEME

House May Pass Taft Measures
With Great Hurrah and Per-
mit Senate to Bury Them.
Senators Are Given
Secret Instruc-
tions.

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time to time since the return of the
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(Continued on Page Two—Column 2)

STORM'S HEAVY TOLL IS BARED TO WORLD

CRAZED ON LINER,
SHOOTS HIMSELF

Spectacle of Storm at Sea Too
Much for Passenger on
Touraine.

THROWS DRAFT AWAY

Says "Dead Men Don't Need
Money," as Paper Dis-
appears.

NEW YORK, December 27.—With the
news of the probable loss of the big
five-masted schooner *Davis Palmer*,
with her crew of twelve men, off Boston
harbor, and of the wrecking of nine
other vessels along the Massachusetts
coast, the opening chapter of the toll
taken on the sea by the great storm
which swept New England Saturday
night and Sunday was bared to the
world to-day. Cape Cod is still out
off, and with the restoration of com-
munication there it is feared that a tale
of marine disasters and storm damage
unequaled in years will be related.

Wreckage borne into Boston harbor
to-day is believed to be the mute evi-
dence of the loss of the schooner *Davis
Palmer*, Newport News for Boston,
somewhere near the entrance to the
harbor. A signal box among the
wreckage contained a burgee with the
Palmer's name, as also did a quarter
board found near by. The wreck it-
self has not been located.

The three-masted schooner *Nantasket*
was hurled ashore at Scituate, and
probably will prove a total wreck. Vol-
unteer life-savers, with the breeches
buoy, rescued her crew of ten men.
With a cargo of lumber, she was bound
for Boston from North Carolina.

The schooner *Belle Halliday* is
ashore at Brant Point, Nantucket, ex-
posed to the fury of the sea. The fate
of her crew is unknown, but it is be-
lieved that they have been rescued.
She was from Philadelphia, loaded
with railroad iron.

Schooners Foundered.
On the rocky shores of Martha's
Vineyard two waterlogged schooners
were being swept by every sea. They
are the A. K. McLean, a British vessel,
bound from Perth Amboy to Halifax,
and the Stonington, Maine, schooner
Maude Seward, Port Reading for Prov-
incetown. The crews of both have
been taken off.

At Provincetown the sloop *Bonito* is
aground, and in the flats of Plymouth
harbor are four small schooners simi-
larly distressed.

The work of filling the gaps in tele-
graph and telephone wire systems and
in railroad and trolley lines, which
had been opened by the blizzard, is
proceeding. The telegraph companies
report a capacity of about 25 per cent.
of the normal, while the telephone
companies' resources have been re-
stored to the extent of about 75 per
cent. Railroad and trolley line sched-
ules were largely filled to-day, al-
though delays of from one-half to
three hours were noted on railroad
trains.

Southeastern Massachusetts, Cape
Cod's sandy peninsula particularly, and
Rhode Island suffered most from the
storm, and are still in the most demor-
alized condition as far as wire and
transportation service go. Many
places in Southeastern Massachusetts
have not witnessed the arrival of a
railroad train for two days. New
Bedford and Fall River have been cut
off from telegraphic communication
with the outside world since Sunday
morning.

Heavy Loss of Life.
Eighteen persons in all near New
York perished in the Christmas bliz-
zard or died from accidents caused by
it. Six of this number died from ex-
posure. Others were drowned and sev-
eral were killed by train.

To-day New York and its vicinity is
rapidly digging itself out from under
cover of the ten-inch snowdrift. By
noon the traffic conditions approached
something like the normal.

Wire communication, which was badly
interrupted during the worst of the
blow, was again fairly good to-day ex-
cept to New England points. The
Western Union had a few wire break-
ings to Boston, but the Postal wires to
that city were all down.

The storm's effects were severely
felt by the poorer classes of the popu-
lation. Blockades on railroads cre-
ated a shortage of food supplies and
a consequent increase in prices.

Shipping felt the storm's effects se-
riously. While no heavy loss is reported
from any one wreck, small craft in
numbers suffered damage, dragging
their anchors and being driven ashore.
The wrecking of the freight steamer
Thurman off Toms River, N. J., and
the sinking of the schooner *Mary Ann
Kirby* in Long Island Sound were the
worst of the wrecks, but neither was
attended with loss of life. Off shore
the storm does not seem to have raged
so furiously. While incoming trans-
Atlantic liners report hard weather
none struck a severe gale coming
from the south and experienced one of the
harshest voyages of recent years. The

**Rescued at Sea
BY THE VADERLAND**

NEW YORK, December 27.—Captain
Edgar Bigelow, his wife and small
child and the four members of the
crew of the American schooner *Eugene
Borda*, which was storm-wrecked on
November 21 while carrying a cargo
of lumber from Nova Scotia to Phila-
delphia, were brought to port to-day
by the Red Star Line steamship
Vaderland, which effected their thril-
ling rescue while on its last eastward
trip. The Vanderland took the rescue
party to Antwerp and then brought
them back to this country. The cap-
tain's wife, in speaking of the rescue
at sea, said that the small boat of the
Vanderland could get only within twenty
feet of the schooner, and that from
that distance her four-year-old daugh-
ter was hurled from the deck of the
Borda to the Vanderland's rescuing
crew.

At Antwerp it was necessary for the
American consul to arrange passage
home for the shipwrecked people.

BRYAN ENTERTAINED
Commonwealth Is Recipient of Honors in
Cuban Capital.

HAVANA, December 27.—William
Jennings Bryan, who on his way to
Europe, arrived here this morning.
He was entertained at breakfast by
the American Minister, Edwin V. Mor-
gan. The guests numbered more than
100, and included the vice-president
of the Republic, Alfredo Zayas; Brigadier
General Asbert, governor of Havana
province; Colonel Orestes Forra, pre-
sident of the House of Representatives,
and other Cuban officials, as well as
some of the most prominent members of
the American colony.

Mr. Bryan made a brief address, ex-
pressive of the cordial good wishes of
the people of the United States toward
Cuba. Afterwards, he was presented
by Minister Morgan to President
Jennings. Mr. Bryan left to-night for
Santiago.

Leaves for Jamaica.
MIAMI, FLA., December 27.—William
Jennings Bryan left here yesterday
for Jamaica, where he will join his fam-
ily. He was greatly improved in
health.

Fatally Burned by Gas.
STATESBORO, GA., December 27.—
Mrs. Harry Brunson was probably fa-
tally burned here to-day when her
home caught fire from an exploding
gas stove. Her husband also was badly
burned when he rushed into the
blazing building to rescue his two chil-
dren, whom he believed to have been
left there. The children had been
saved by neighbors.

Had Hard Voyage.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
NORFOLK, VA., December 27.—Ar-
riving seven hours late yesterday
evening at 6 o'clock, Captain Theodore
Catharine, of the Old Dominion New
York liner *Jamestown*, reports that
the vessel struck a severe gale com-
ing from the south and experienced one of the
harshest voyages of recent years. The

Frightful Loss of Life
and Damage to
Property.

ITS FULL EXTENT NOT YET KNOWN

On Land and Sea the Death List
Will Be Great—Many Wrecks
Are Reported From
Rocky New England
Coast—18 Deaths In
New York.

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news of the probable loss of the big
five-masted schooner *Davis Palmer*,
with her crew of twelve men, off Boston
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Schooners Foundered.
On the rocky shores of Martha's
Vineyard two waterlogged schooners
were being swept by every sea. They
are the A. K. McLean, a British vessel,
bound from Perth Amboy to Halifax,
and the Stonington, Maine, schooner
Maude Seward, Port Reading for Prov-
incetown. The crews of both have
been taken off.

At Provincetown the sloop *Bonito* is
aground, and in the flats of Plymouth
harbor are four small schooners simi-
larly distressed.

The work of filling the gaps in tele-
graph and telephone wire systems and
in railroad and trolley lines, which
had been opened by the blizzard, is
proceeding. The telegraph companies
report a capacity of about 25 per cent.
of the normal, while the telephone
companies' resources have been re-
stored to the extent of about 75 per
cent. Railroad and trolley line sched-
ules were largely filled to-day, al-
though delays of from one-half to
three hours were noted on railroad
trains.

Southeastern Massachusetts, Cape
Cod's sandy peninsula particularly, and
Rhode Island suffered most from the
storm, and are still in the most demor-
alized condition as far as wire and
transportation service go. Many
places in Southeastern Massachusetts
have not witnessed the arrival of a
railroad train for two days. New
Bedford and Fall River have been cut
off from telegraphic communication
with the outside world